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# Re-exploring the Missouri

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RE-EXPLORING THE MISSOURI

By Thompson Mylan Stout

It is not the arrival,  
it is the journey that matters.

Montaigne

Prepared for the Second Field Conference, Nebraska Geological Society,

on Friday, May 22, 1970

An Excursion aboard Corps of Engineers Inspection Boat,

"The Sergeant Floyd", from Omaha to Rulo, Nebraska

## RE-EXPLORING THE MISSOURI

By Thompson Mylan Stout<sup>1</sup>

Those who would travel the Missouri, the Rhine, or any other great river, must realize that many have preceded them in their journey, and that many peoples have laid claim to the lands marginal to it. In the case of this river, the earliest-known inhabitants were the Mammoth-hunters, and before the White Man, the Indians. Those who have built the "tradition", even the geological tradition, have survived in spirit, much as the Indian in the woodcut reproduced here (Plate 1, from Swallow, 1855) hovers over the Missouri.

It must have been a thrilling experience to have taken a steamboat up or down the Missouri in the early days, an experience each of us can share as we read the old accounts. One most interesting diary was written by a young man named Thaddeus Culbertson of his journey to the Upper Missouri in 1850; his vivid account of the Indians and of the sights is now available in printed form from the Smithsonian Institution. This same institution has recently issued a portfolio of the Indian paintings of George Catlin, but some other fine paintings are now on view at the Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha.

Geologically, the Missouri is interesting too. The beds at Nebraska City were the center of the struggle between Jules Marcou and F. B. Meek over the Carboniferous-Permian boundary, whereas those at Omaha and Missouri Valley have figured prominently in discussions of the Pleistocene. Some of the exciting new work now being done along the river concerns the possibility of applying the cycles of sedimentation seen in both the Pleistocene and Carboniferous to the development of a common model.

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Geology and State Museum, The University of Nebraska.

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### Exploration Chronology before 1900

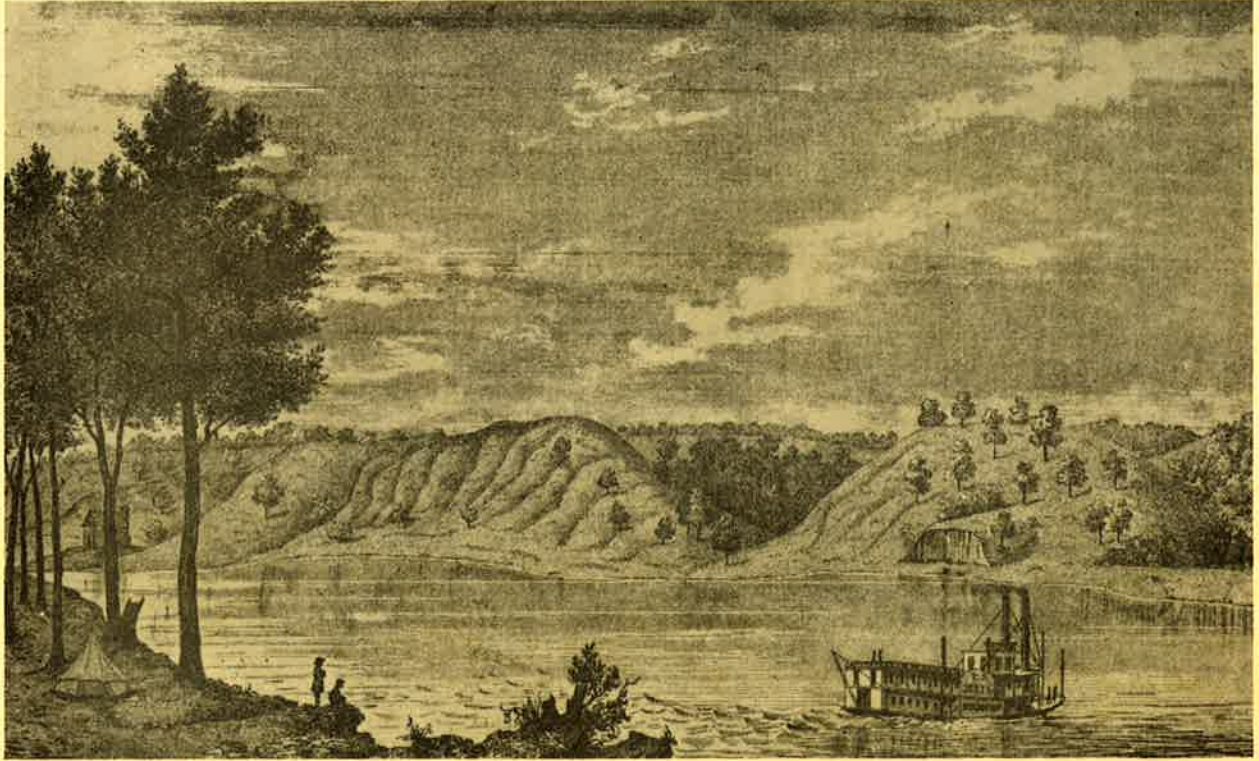
1542 (Coronado)  
1601 (Onate)  
1706 (Ulibarri)  
1723-24 Bourgmont  
1738-39 la Verendrye (Father)  
1739 Mallet Brothers  
1742-43 la Verendrye (Sons)  
1794-96 Truteau  
\*1796 Mackay and Evans  
1804-06 Lewis and Clark  
1810 Nuttall  
1819-20 James (Long Expedition)  
1839 Nicollet  
1843-44 Fremont  
1849 Owen and Evans  
1850 Culbertson  
1853 Swallow  
1853-67 Meek and Hayden  
1854-57 Evans and Shumard  
1855-57 Hayden and Warren  
1863 Marcou and Capellini  
1866 Egleston  
1867 White  
1869-77 Aughey  
1891-1900 Barbour and Associates:  
Condra, Knight, Gould, Fisher  
1895-1900 Darton and at about the same period:  
Todd, Prosser, Beede, Keyes

(For additional information, consult article by  
G. H. Smith in INQUA Guidebook "D", and the  
Selected References following)

\*First recorded geological observations

Note concerning the Plates. The two following (Plate 1 above  
2 below) are from Swallow (1855); a lens is necessary to see the  
Indian rising from the Missouri in the upper woodcut. The  
illustration on the back (Plate 3) is from Owen (1852).







ON THE  
SECTIONS

MISSOURI RIVER

from No. 20 M. to No. 40 M.

by D. D. Owen.